

rapion. Their tugboats, railroads, and similar contrivances, ate out the vitals of the treasury of Pennsylvania, and its credit died away, from the conviction that those who managed the affairs of the State were destitute of honesty. This apprehension became more prevailing and permanent, from the knowledge that the same party which upheld and participated in the management of the affairs of the Bank of the United States and of the Girard fund, gave the impulse to, and directed the course of, the Federal policy in the State. The manner in which Federalism had and near indulged itself in devouring the Bank of the United States—the profane sacrifice which was made to selfish and party feeling, of the millions of the Girard estate, devoted to a sacred charity, left no doubt in any upright mind but that the ambition, avarice, and vanity of our upstart aristocracy, would spurn all restraint of morality and law—all respect for public opinion—in the pursuit of objects which their principles induced them to believe were only attainable by corrupt means.

In New York, the downward career of credit was precisely the same under Seward, Spencer, and Weed, as that of Pennsylvania under Riker, Biddle and Stevens. The branching of iron, cable, and the projection of more extensive but useless railroads, and throwing the State credit into hopeless with, bankrupt speculators, soon subverted the prosperous state of the finances, as left by the Democratic administration of New York. The internal improvements, which paid the interest on their cost, and left a surplus, were soon burdened with other improvements, which brought them all in debt; and borrow, borrow, borrow, was the only resource—and that, on a depreciating stock—until the Democracy was restored.—The moment that Democratic majorities were returned to the Legislature, and the honest Comptroller Flagg was put at the head of the finances, State stocks rose, and State credit, in every shape, revived. The Democratic Legislature did not hesitate to make the most decisive steps to make good the expectation which public confidence, at the very threshold, propagated at home and abroad. Fair and sufficient taxes were laid, to redeem the new engagements in which the Treasury had been involved by Federalism, no matter how improperly and unnecessarily.

And this will be the course of things in the General Government. Federalism will be busy, while in power, to weigh down and enslave the national finances. The people will look to the stern and unbending integrity and patriotism of the statesmen who would maintain popular rights and interests, in utter contempt of the pretensions of privilege-seeking classes, for deliverance; and they will not look in vain. The next four years of a Democratic Administration will wipe out the footprints of Whiggery. The public domain will return its tribute to the national coffers; a moderate and equal impost will make up the small deficiency which a reduced expenditure may require; and the nation will only wear a badge of the Federal reign—as it did in the times of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison—in a remnant of debt past beyond the reach of immediate extinction, by having a term of two years to run.—Globe.

#### AS WE EXPECTED.

The *Vermont Watchman* continues its hostility to increasing the duty on wool. It professes to be the friend of the wool-growers, and says it wishes to see them sufficiently protected from the foreign competition. But still it persists in saying that the wool-growers will receive adequate protection by the Whig Tariff Bill, as reported by Mr. Saltonstall. The *Watchman* also contends that the Tariff Bill particularly favors the wool-growers; that they receive by this bill, a greater protection than the manufacturer. The wool-growers are well taken care of, and the manufacturers are almost entirely neglected, according to the *Watchman*. This is just as we have asserted all along. We have time and again said the Whig leaders were for protecting the manufacturers and leaving the farmers and wool-growers to take care of themselves. The whole tone of the article in the *Watchman*, goes to show that our assertions are true to the very letter, in regard to this subject.—For one, we prefer an open enemy to a professed friend. If the *Watchman* is really in favor of protecting the wool-growers, why does it persist in saying that they will receive adequate protection by the new Tariff Bill? If it is sincere in its professions to the wool-growers, why not demand a duty which will protect them? We like to see some little consistency in this matter. Does the *Watchman* manifest any consistency on this subject? Generally speaking, an individual or a party, is for or against a thing. Why then does the *Watchman* pretend to be in favor of protecting the wool-growers, and at the same time say they are simply taken care of? Why this double dealing Mr. *Watchman*!—Bar. Sentinel.

#### IN BANKRUPTCY.

We continue our list of applicants for the benefit of the bankrupt act, and a formidable one it is.—The people may begin to see the practical operation of this, one of the prominent measures of the Extra Session of Congress called to afford relief to the country. We are not unwilling that the federal whig party should have the credit of enacting the law. Our neighbor of the *Watchman* evinces no little solicitude on this point some time since. In that print of the 31st of January last, we find the decision of the House of Representatives on the bill to repeal this act announced as follows:—"The political complexion of the vote passing the repealing act is as follows: Ayes—Locofocos 88, Whigs 34, Abolitionists 4, Nays—Whigs 87, Locofocos 7." And again, of the same date:—"The spirit of locofocoism—faction.—The repeal of the Bankrupt act was carried in the House by the votes of the locos, almost a mass, for the bill, by a party vote, enforced undoubtedly by a party drill, and without the slightest regard to the public good."

Let this record remain, and let the people be the judges as to which party acted with "regard to the public good," and which from faction and party motives.—Patriot.

#### WHIG PICTURES OF A WHIG CONGRESS.

The following extracts are from "Whig" papers, and exhibit some of the results of the great reform promised by the federalists previous to the election:

"The nation is, as it were, prostrate; public and private credits are shaken; industry is uncertain of its rewards."

"The General Government is living from hour to hour upon Treasury notes, paid out to-day, paid in for to-morrow, and paid out again the next day. The Departments are at a stand for want of the ordinary means to carry on their operations—no preparation for defence in the too possible contingency of war—the season for advantageously commencing work near at hand—and yet nothing done or doing. How forcibly is this condition of things—a country suffering and a legislative body wasting its time in trifling—imposed upon us." &c.—*New York American*.

#### PRECIOUS EXTRACTS.

Before the Presidential Election.—"The fact of Gen. Harrison's election will itself powerfully contribute to the security and prosperity of the people. CONFIDENCE WILL IMMEDIATELY REVIVE, CREDIT will be restored, active business will return, and the prices of products and the WAGES OF LABOR will rise."—*Henry Clay, at Haver, Va., July 4, 1840.*

"That reads well—let us try another. Sixteen months after—the fact of Gen. Harrison's election."—"I refer from you, Mr. President, I know, at a period of infinite distress and embarrassment."—*H. Clay in the U. S. Senate, March 31, 1842.*

#### Spirit of the Age.

WOODSTOCK, VERMONT:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1842.

#### STATE REFORM TICKET.

Election 6th of September.

FOR GOVERNOR.

NATHAN SMILIE,

OF CAMBRIDGE

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

EDWARD D. BARBER,

OF MIDDLEBURY.

FOR TREASURER.

DANIEL BALDWIN,

OF MONTPELIER.

"Once more to the breach!"

#### PROSPECTUS.

#### SPIRIT OF THE AGE,

FOR THREE MONTHS.

The Subscriber will publish an edition of his paper half its present size, for the three months immediately preceding the annual election in this State, which will contain all the political reading matter of the regular weekly edition, and will be entirely devoted to politics.

Whatever can be done by this paper towards redeeming Vermont from the present extravagant and incompetent dynasty, and towards protecting her yeomanry from the selfish designs of their whig enemies will be done as well as we can do it. It is hoped that those who feel an interest in that matter will lend a hand to the work.

#### TERMS.

For one copy, the three months, \$5.—From one to seventy-five, 25.—Any number over seventy-five, 20.

The papers must in all cases, be sent to one address, and paid for in advance.

To county and town committees, who order any number from two to five hundred, eighteen, and any number over five hundred fifteen cents per copy.

The first number will be issued about the first of June.

Any of our brethren of the press in the State who will give this prospectus a few insertions will be entitled to a similar act of courtesy.

C. G. EASTMAN.

Woodstock, May, 6th, 1842.

#### TAKE UP THE TIME!

The convention, at the capitol, last week was a good one. No mistake. It was sufficiently large, and most perfectly harmonious; never was a democratic convention held in the State so much so; never can there be one more so. Every man felt well. Every head was up, every eye bright, every heart glad and every arm ready for the contest. We shall beat the whigs this fall, was on every lip. The old congratulated the young and the young cheered the old, and all said, now we shall do it! And so we shall, if we adhere to that determination. The people of the State are with us. The farmers understand that the democratic party in the State are right on the Tariff question, and they will go with us. The young men are sick of the old coalition of Jarvis, Paine, & co. and they are going to take the State out of their hands once, and see how it will look without a federal Janio collar on. All looks well, it only remains for us to do well, and we carry the State high and dry.

We need our ticket "State Reform"—because there never was a State in which Reform was more needed than in Vermont. Look at the Legislature we have had for the last few years—that infamous shavers' law, called the poor man's relief bill—look at the state debt—the abstraction of the school fund—the loose ends to which the financial affairs of the state are left, and say, if "state reform," is inappropriate.

#### THE WHIG PET, THE LATE U. S. BANK.

We recommend to the special notice of the editor of the *Journal*, his whig brother at Alton, as also ex-Governor Duncan, the Hon. Edward Davenport (Esq.) Baker, the following account of the amount of specie found in the vaults of the late Bank of the United States, the institution which these Federal whig leaders swore, a few years ago, furnished the best currency the world ever saw, and which retained "an odor of nationality about it" even up to Harrison's election. Upon a final wind up, it seems, this "old fashioned Bank of the United States," which the Clay whigs are determined to renew, had in her vaults the monstrous sum of twenty dollars and sixty cents!!! Whew!—"This is the end of the old Bank. How long would it take the whigs to finish another in like manner?" "A bank report, recently made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, shows that the specie in the Bank of the United States on 1st December, 1841, was \$20 60 Circulation notes \$2,392,136 90 Circulation post notes 426,282 34."

At the capitol, just opposite the Bank, as you go from the Post Office to the Union House, is a sign which says—"Old clothes made new!" We would suggest that the whigs leave their old, hard cider coat at that office and see what can be done for it.

The State Ticket.—There is no need of saying a word. Every body knows all about it. The "OLD FARMER OF LAMOILLE" is at the head.—Is it not enough?—no fear—the boat carries its own cargo.

No duel yet between Wise and Steele.

#### POINDEXTER'S REPORT.

We have said nothing about this Report, for the very good reason that we have not read it, and do not know the gist of it. For the author we entertain the profoundest contempt. The committee to investigate the Custom House affairs in New York, originated, we believe, in sheer party feelings, with the expectation that something terrible about the democratic party would be brought out; and Pointexter was a suitable instrument to make such a report as would answer the purpose. That New York is about as corrupt as Sodom of old was we have no doubt; and very likely some of the Custom House officers, that are alluded to in the report, were as honest as the manufacturers to whom allusion is made in the following from the *Boston Courier*:

POINDEXTER'S REPORT. A press of other matter excludes any further review of this document to-day. We believe it to be the offspring of bribery and corruption, a charge of which the author is endeavoring to fix upon men much better than himself, in order to prevent, if possible, a scrutiny into his own profligate conduct. One fact is pretty clearly established by this report, viz: that the manufacturers were willing to give a salary of \$5000 to an appraiser of wools in the New York Custom House, if an honest and independent man could be found in the city to fill the office. But alas! no candidate could be found. Diogenes with his candle was unsuccessful.

In Bankruptcy.—Judge Story has decided that the effect of attachments laid upon the property of bankrupts previously to the filing of their petition, is such as will not hold the property, but will in effect, be dissolved by the proceedings in bankruptcy.

This decision, says the *New York American*, is considered of more importance by legal gentlemen, than any which is likely to arise under the Bankrupt law, and, in some of the States, it will make a vast difference in the effects of bankruptcies.

The friends of the land distribution policy conceal from the people, that a revenue of \$3,000,000 is to be raised to refund the proceeds of the public lands voted away, which will amount to an additional duty of six per cent. This will raise not only the price on all imported goods to that extent but also on all home manufactured goods. The consumers will have to pay an additional six per cent on \$446,000,000 of goods annually, which amounts to \$13,600,000, of which the government will get only 3,000,000, and the manufacturers in this Union, will get \$10,600,000. By the last census about 500,000 persons are employed in manufactures. By the tariff "relief system," the residue of the nation are to contribute, to the benefit of these 500,000, over ten millions of dollars. This is what the relief to the States by a whig congress, is to cost the people. This is the way whig-gates tax the many for the benefit of the few.—This is the way the reforming committee would promote "the greatest good of the greatest number." They pay you one dollar, and cheat you out of four.

Nicholas Biddle and his coadjutors indicted for swindling in the management of the U. S. Bank, have been discharged—one of the three judges dissenting.

Scarl to death.—The ciderists about the State. It can't be helped gentlemen. The old Farmer must come in.

We should like to know what business the editor of the *New York Mechanic* has in talking so much about Fryberg. We happened to be born in that town, and do not like to have every body chattering about it.

There was a meeting in New York, on the 17, to take measures in relation to the intervention of the President in the affairs of the people of Rhode Island. The number present is estimated at 12,000 or more. Hon. Churchill C. Cambreleng was chosen President, and a large number of persons Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

A meeting was also held in Boston on the 18th for the same purpose, at which Gen. John McNeal presided.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The steamship Acadia arrived at her wharf in Boston, May 21. She left Liverpool on the 4th inst., and brings London and Liverpool papers to that date. She brings late news from India and China, but not important. The war is not over in either of those countries. Disturbances among workmen in various manufacturing districts had occurred—occasioned by an avowal of the manufacturers that their wages would be reduced, in consequence of the depressed state of trade.

The money market was dull, and rate of interest low, it being hard to obtain 2 per cent. for large sums.

The doings of Parliament furnish little or no interest to the American reader.

#### NOTICE.

We have on hand copies of the *Age*, containing the speeches of Messrs Wright, Calhoun, and Allen, which we will sell for \$2.00 per hundred.

#### CONGRESS.

Washington, May 18, 1842.

In the Senate, Mr. Buchanan presented fourteen memorials upon the subject of the Tariff.

Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Benton presented memorials from Pennsylvania and Missouri, praying for the repayment of Gen. Jackson's fine.

Mr. Allen remarked that, at the suggestion of a Senator, the motion to print his resolutions in relation to Rhode Island, was passed over yesterday until this morning. That motion, therefore, was now pending.

Mr. Talmadge moved to lay the motion to print on the table.

Mr. Benton asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered; Yeas 28, Nays 18.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to refund to General Jackson the fine with costs, imposed upon him by the district court of Louisiana in 1815.

Mr. Henderson moved an amendment, providing that nothing in the act should be so construed as to give any expression by Congress as to the illegality of the proceedings of the judge inflicting the fine, but as an additional expression of the estimation in which they hold the achievements of Gen. Jackson in the defence of New Orleans, and the services rendered by him and his companions in arms on that occasion.

Mr. Wright contended that no part of the bill passed upon the legality or illegality of the act of Gen. Jackson, or the conduct of the Judge.

Mr. Allen then obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

#### DEMOCRATIC

#### STATE CONVENTION.

According to previous notice given by the State Committee, the democratic party assembled, through their delegates at the Methodist meeting House, in Montpelier, on the 19th of May, A. D. 1842, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Convention was called to order by J. T. MARSTON, esq., for the State Committee, and upon motion of Hon. DANIEL CORB, of Stratford, Hon. JONATHAN JENNESS, of Topsham, was called to the chair, and C. G. EASTMAN, of Woodstock, appointed Secretary, pro tem.

Upon motion of G. W. BARKER, of Montpelier, a Committee of one from each County was appointed to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, which committee reported as follows:

For President,

LUTHER B. HUNT, of St Albans.

For Vice Presidents,

JONATHAN JENNESS, of Topsham,

D. W. AIKEN, of Hardwick,

PHILIP SPRAGUE, of Hartford,

A. W. HYDE, of Burlington.

For Secretaries,

C. G. EASTMAN, of Woodstock,

W. H. H. BINGHAM, of Stowe.

The report of the Committee was accepted, and the officers elected by the convention unanimously.

On motion of Mr. BRADLEY, of St. Albans, a committee of seven, consisting of MARTIN FLINT, of Randolph, P. C. TUCKER, of Vergennes, HENRY ADAMS, of St. Albans, WILLIAM RAYMOND, of Stowe, PAUL DILLINGHAM, Jr. of Waterbury, CALVIN BLODGETT, of Chelsea, DANIEL CORB, of Stratford, were appointed a committee to report business for the Convention.

On motion, it was resolved, that the nomination of State Ticket be made by a joint committee consisting of two delegates from each county.

The Committee appointed to report business, recommended that a committee of five be appointed to draft Resolutions, expressive of the sense of the Convention, and that a State Committee, consisting of three be appointed for the ensuing year.

The report was accepted. The Convention appointed on the committee of Resolutions, Messrs. D. P. THOMPSON, ROYAL HATCH, C. G. EASTMAN, PAUL DILLINGHAM, and N. H. EATON.

On motion, adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M.

2 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention met according to adjournment. The Committee to nominate State Officers, made the following report:

For Governor,

NATHAN SMILIE,

OF CAMBRIDGE.

For Lieut. Governor,

EDWARD D. BARBER,

OF MIDDLEBURY.

For Treasurer,

DANIEL BALDWIN,

OF MONTPELIER.

The report was accepted, and the nominations confirmed by acclamation.

The Committee reported for State Committee:

G. W. BARKER, } Montpelier.

J. T. MARSTON, }

H. H. BAYLES, }

D. P. THOMPSON, esq., from the committee, on Resolutions, reported the following which were discussed and adopted.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, a tariff bill has been reported to the House of Representatives in Congress, by a majority of the Committee on Manufactures, in which it is proposed to lay a duty of 26 per cent and 4 cts. per lb. on imported wool costing over 8 cts., and wool under that cost to be duty free, and to lay a duty of 40 per cent on Manufacturers of wool with an addition of 10 per cent. to take effect in 1843; and whereas the Secretary of the Treasury, has sent to a tariff bill to Congress, by which it is proposed to impose a duty of thirty per cent. on wool costing over eight cents, and 3 per cent. on wool costing less than that sum; and a duty of 40 per cent. on Manufacturers of wool; and whereas, a resolution was adopted by certain Manufacturers of Mass. that a duty on the raw material is a tax on the Manufacturers; it appears evident that a settled purpose exists, with many, both in and out of Congress, to discriminate in laying duties on imports, between the corporate interest, and the agricultural interest, so as to protect the one and sacrifice the other; Therefore

Resolved, That, as wool is the great staple of this State, and its protection is intimately connected with the prosperity of its agriculture, a committee of three be appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, remonstrating against the invidious distinctions above alluded to, and claiming, that the agricultural and laboring interests generally of Vermont, be placed upon the same footing with the interests of the rich capitalists and Manufacturer; and that the committee be authorized to appoint such committee in each county, to circulate copies of the memorial among the people, and forward the same, as soon as may be, to Congress.

Resolved, That we fully concur in the sentiments contained in the following resolution, passed by our last Legislature:—to wit:

"Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use all honorable means in their power to procure the passage of laws which, while they shall guard against the numerous frauds and evasions now practiced upon us by foreigners and foreign agents, and while they shall raise a revenue sufficient only for the necessary expenses of government, and shall have a due regard to the particular interests of every section of the country,—may give by protective duties, such a preference to domestic over foreign products in our own markets, and may so discriminate between those articles which we can and those which we cannot produce at home, as to give a just, sure, and salutary encouragement to the industry of every American citizen."

Resolved, That we regard the Land Distribution Bill passed by the extra session of Congress in 1841, as not only wrong in principle but unjust in its operation, creating as it does, a deficiency in the Revenue of the General Government, which will have to be supplied from the pockets of the people.

Resolved, That the history of the self-styled Whig party, during the brief time it has been in power, presents, for the most part, nothing but a series of broken promises and unredempted pledges, but that the late popular demonstrations throughout the country in favor of Democracy give hopeful assurance that the day is not far distant when the administration of the General Government will be confined to those who have never violated their promises to the people.

Whereas, At the Revolution the sovereignty devolved on the people and they were the sovereigns of the country, and, whereas, the citizens of America are equal as fellow-citizens and as joint masters in the sovereignty, and, whereas, of the

right of the whole people to change their government, at will, there is no doubt, therefore,

Resolved, That we believe in the right of a majority of the people of Rhode Island to change their form of Government, from a King's Charter to a Republican Constitution, and cordially sympathize with them in their attempts to do so; and while we would encourage them to persevere, we cannot but condemn the action of the present Executive, and those members of his Cabinet who are his advisers in the course he has adopted in ordering an armed force to that State, to overawe the people in the exercise of the inalienable rights, and the privileges guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States.

On the committee contemplated in the first Resolution, the chair appointed, MARTIN FLINT, JEREMIAH BRADLEY, and W. R. VILAS.

D. P. THOMPSON introduced the following Resolution which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Bankrupt bill the great whig measure of the whigs, in view of all its promises and the manner they have kept them, was conceived in the true spirit of consistency; the only mistake in it being the omission to embrace their political contracts.

WOOSTER SPRAGUE introduced the following Resolution which was also adopted.

Resolved, That the proposed tax of 15 cts. per pound on green tea and 10 cts. per pound on black would be a most egregious tax upon the common people to support a sinking and extravagant administration.

The business of the Convention having been completed, the chair announced its adjournment without day.

LUTHER B. HUNT, President.

JONATHAN JENNESS, } Vice Presidents.

D. W. AIKEN, }

PHILIP SPRAGUE, }

A. W. HYDE, }

C. G. EASTMAN, } Secretaries.

W. H. H. BINGHAM, }

For the Spirit of the Age.

Mr. EASTMAN—I see by the *Vermont Mercury*, 20th inst., that the Whigs of the County of Windsor, are requested to choose delegates in each town, to assemble at Woodstock, on Wednesday, the 8th day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of nominating Senators to represent this County in the Senate the ensuing year.

Will you have the goodness to inform me through the columns of your paper, if you know whether any of our Senators or Representatives in the Legislature from this County in Oct. 1841, introduced, voted for, or advocated "THE POOR MAN'S RELIEF BILL," so called by some. If in your power, you will do me a favor by giving me the names of the Committee that drafted the bill—also the name of the member of the Committee who introduced it. I think it must have been drafted by some paragon or collecting lawyer. I do not think any farmer who was a member of the Legislature in Oct. last, would have been guilty of voting for the passage of such a bill if he had fairly understood its operation and the purpose for which it was got up.

You can see, at once, the effect it has upon the poor man. It induces the shavers and lawyers, with their money, to purchase demands against the poor man, for merely nothing, commence a suit, or summon the defendant to appear before some Justice of the Peace to show cause why judgment should not be rendered. After judgement is obtained by the Plaintiff, what does he do? He files an affidavit before the same court which renders judgment, stating that he had good reason to believe and does believe, that the defendant is about to abscond or remove from the State, or has secreted about his person, or elsewhere money or other property; such writ or execution may then issue against, and be served upon, the body of the defendant!

Has the poor defendant an opportunity to appear before the same court, and show that he is a poor man and is entitled to the oath of a poor debtor? No. He has no remedy before such court. It is a mere Ex-parte trial, and he must be dragged some 20 miles from his starving family to jail. What then? If unable to procure bail, he is thrust into close jail, with horse thieves and murderers, there doomed to lay until the creditor is cited to appear before the Jail Commissioners to show cause why they should not administer the poor debtors oath to the prisoner.

If the prisoner is fortunate he will usually get liberated the third time of a hearing before the Commissioners. Therefore you see the sitting of the Commissioners cost \$9.00—lost time in jail 3 or 4 weeks say, \$12,—making between 20 or 30 dollars a poor man has to pay to purchase his liberty under the present law. You can readily see that a man would rather turn out his last cow or bed than to be thrust into jail for a 10 or 12 dollar debt. In consequence of the law passed by the Legislature in Oct. 1841, before a man has been made beggarly poor. Before Conventions are held I wish the freemen in this State to understand who were in favor, last fall, of making such a law. By giving me the information asked for, you will confer a favor on

MANY.

Bethel, June 21, 1841.

In reply to the communication preceding, we have this week, only time to say, that we deem the law of last session, alluded to, a most pernicious and unjust law, and that, next week, if we can command the time necessary, we will give all the information our correspondent desires.

C. G. E.

#### LATEST FROM TEXAS

Advices at New Orleans to the 5th inst. contain Galveston dates to the 3d. The following items of intelligence are from the *Picayune* of the 6th:

The Congress of Yucatan was convened on the 17th ult., and granted extraordinary powers to the President, on the 19th, in case of invasion.

The people of Yucatan are determined to continue the war against Mexico at every hazard.

Mr. Labbok, one of the Santa Fe prisoners who escaped from Mexico, arrived in the San Antonio.

Santa Anna has embodied 35,000 troops, destined for Texas and Yucatan, and purchased two merchant vessels at Vera Cruz, for transports.

The contract of the Mexican Government for building two iron war steamers in England, which failed for want of funds, has been renewed, and they are to be completed immediately.

The church has given Santa Anna all property held by them in *mort main*, amounting, as is estimated, to \$15,000,000, to be applied to the prosecution of the war against Texas. He has also made a forced loan of \$0,000 doubloons from the priests of Puebla.

General Houston and his cabinet are at Houston. The archives of the government are in Austin, and there, the citizens of that place say, they shall starve.

By many it is thought that the war movements of Gen. Houston are too tardy; yet, from all appearances, he is firmly bent on carrying into execution his designs of invading Mexico.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

Since our last